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TRI-WEEKLY STATE GAZETTE.

VOL. I.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, SATURDAY,

AUGUST 8, 1863.

NO. 130.

LATEST NEWS!

BY OUR OWN EXPRESS!

ONE DAY IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

Our Express arrived this morning at 4 o'clock, but without any Express bag, having lost it on the route. The rider has just got in, (8 1/2 a. m.) after riding 24 miles to find it, and brings the Houston papers of yesterday, but with no later dates east of the Mississippi. Both the Telegraph and News are in receipt of Alabama and Mississippi papers, but later news has been received by returned soldiers, which we have already published. Most of the extracts we find from those papers are comments upon Gen'l Lee and Johnston's plans, but they throw but little light on the subject. We have only been able to glance hurriedly over them, but can find nothing of as late dates as we have previously received. The News publishes a long string of dispatches, giving a detail of the events that transpired during the three days fight at Jackson, between Johnston and Grant, but they give us no satisfactory results, further than that Johnston still holds Jackson, and it is supposed he will be able to maintain his position.

The following are the latest dispatches we can find:

JACKSON, July 14.—Gen. Johnston sent a flag of truce to Grant to-day, asking permission to bury the dead in front of our works. Grant asked permission to send assistance in order to recognize the dead, which was refused, and the first terms were agreed to. Our troops were engaged all the afternoon burying them.

JACKSON, July 14.—Skirmishing is still progressing, mostly on our right this morning. The enemy is very cautious.

The Vicksburg prisoners are arriving at Brandon. Johnston is here. Our men are not able to march.

JACKSON, July 15.—After burying the enemy's dead yesterday, Johnston opened a bombardment, which continued without intermission all night, and still continues.

RICHLAND, July 10.—A Martinsburg dispatch of the 9th says: "The army is at Hagerstown. All is quiet there to day."

There was a cavalry skirmish yesterday.

We have no information of the Yankee army. Maryland Heights are occupied by a small force of the enemy.

An ordnance train has just passed to General Lee, who is awaiting it.

RICHLAND, July 11.—A New York telegram gives 27,000 prisoners at Vicksburg, 102 field pieces, 100 siege guns, 50,000 stand arms, 57 stand colors.

Prior to the fall of Vicksburg Grant sent 10,000 men to Banks, and after the surrender 20,000 more.

BROWN, July 12.—A correspondent of the "Big Whiting" from Winchester on the 8th says: "In Gen. Joe Davis's brigade every field officer is wounded. Gen. Hood was wounded in the arm by the fragment of a shell, but it will be saved."

Gen. Trimble lost the leg that was wounded in previous battle.

The following embraces a list of the casualties: Col. V. D. Grover 61st Va., Adj't Campbell, 4th Miss; Col. Miller, 42d Miss; Col. Smith, 1st N. C.; Col. Edmundson 33 Va.; Col. Desausseur, 1st Va.; Col. Jones, 20th Georgia are reported killed.

Col. Thomas, 18th Georgia, wounded; Col. Jackson, 50th Ga., shot through both legs; Major, 1st of Georgia; Col. Kennedy of S. C.; Lieut. J. Whittle of the 35th Va.; Col. Thomas Grillo, 1st Miss; Col. McKelroy, 18th Miss; Col. Gaut, 1st Va., are reported wounded.

Lieut. Col. Filigan, 15th Ala., amputated; Col. Lightfoot and Major Oliver of the 6th Alabama, J. Humphries and Major Blair of the 2d Miss, are reported missing.

The writer says the disadvantage of our position at Gettysburg may be understood by saying that the position of the hostile forces was worse than the position of the hostile forces at the first battle of Fredericksburg reversed.

Our loss is dwindling down astonishingly from reports. Most of the wounds are in the hand, arm and leg.

It is reported that Meade's army is concentrated near Washington.

RICHLAND, July 15.—All papers this morning are more cheering accounts from our army in Maryland, and the uneasiness prevailing yesterday has given place to a feeling of confidence in the ability of Gen. Lee to resume the offensive.

The Martinsburg correspondent of the Dispatch, of the 5th, says all the information of the battle of Gettysburg received there was brought by Maj. Hawkes, of Ewell's corps, who left Gettysburg Saturday morning.

Why our loss the first two days was not very great. On Friday it was heavy, especially in Pick-

ett's division. Gen. Trimble lost a leg—Hood an arm.

A wounded officer who arrived at Richmond yesterday, says our army fell back with the greatest order and deliberation. There was no demoralization. It is generally understood that the falling back was caused by the difficulty in obtaining supplies through so long a line of communication.

The men were in good spirits, and ready for another fight.

RICHLAND, July 15.—Recent storms having interrupted telegraph communication in all directions, no news has been received here since Monday.

The rumor of a fight in Maryland is unfounded.

A large number of foreigners have obtained passports during the last four days to go North.

Since the transfer of military operations to Pennsylvania, the Maryland blockade runners have been active, and large quantities of goods have been brought to Virginia.

CHARLESTON, July 10.—The attack has commenced from four iron-clads off the bar, one at the mouth of Stono, and one in that river.

There are forty-three other vessels off the harbor.

There was heavy firing from 5 a. m., for two hours, and Morris' Island batteries replying.

Troops are landing at Grimball's.

The gunboats on the Rappahannock, engaged in suppressing the business, have captured a large amount of goods.

The iron-clad and gunboats have gone up Stono to attack Fort Pemberton.

CHARLESTON, July 11.—The enemy, two thousand strong, made an attack on Battery Wagner at daybreak this morning.

After a sharp fight they were driven back, leaving 95 dead in front of our works.

We captured 185 prisoners who have just been brought to the city. The enemy left several hundred wounded who were carried from the field.

Gen. Strong, who led the Yankee charge, is reported seriously wounded.

Our loss is slight.

The enemy maintains a steady bombardment of Battery Wagner.

Our troops are in fine spirits.

CHARLESTON, July 11.—One hundred and thirty prisoners arrived in the city this morning. About thirty of them are wounded. Ninety-five of the enemy's killed were counted at Battery Wagner and were buried by the enemy under flag of truce.

Among them were Lieut. Col. Rodgan, Capt. Bordick and Lieut. Wilson, all of the 7th Connecticut, and Major Hicks, of the 76th Pennsylvania.

Two captains and three lieutenants are among the prisoners.

The enemy's loss in the assault is estimated at between 400 and 500.

Four monitors opened again at 10 o'clock on Battery Wagner, and closed at half past twelve. No damage was done to the battery, but one of the monitors was seriously crippled. She was towed off and is now kept up between the transports.

Five of our men were killed in the assault this morning.

The enemy's expedition is under command of Gilmore, and the assaulting party, consisting of Gen. Strong, who was wounded and carried off the field.

The Yankee troops came well up to town, near Adam's run, and attempted to destroy a bridge, but were driven off.

One of the transports was abandoned and was burned.

The Telegraph's special correspondent at Alexandria copies the following from the New Orleans Era of the 20th:

PORT HUDSON GARRISON.

Official list of Confederate officers, prisoners of war, surrendered with the garrison at Port Hudson, July 8, 1863, and sent North and South for confinement, within the Federal lines, till regularly exchanged, by Col. T. E. Chickering (piano forte man) 3d Massachusetts cavalry, Provost Marshal.

July 18, Col. Mills and 62 others to N. O., 93

" 14, Col. Shelly and 83, " 89

" 15, Col. Reed and 89, " 40

" 16, Maj. Gen. Gardner and staff to N. O., 17

" 17, Col. Edwards and 198 others to North, 189

" 18, Brig. Gen. Beal and staff to North, 82

" Sick and wounded released on parole, 8

Total general field, staff and company officers, 463

Number of men, company officers and privates, 6,265

Number of citizens and camp attendants, 58

paroled, 58

Surgeon and assistant surgeons released, 39

Total strength of garrison, 6,325

From the Missouri Democrat, July 20th.

CAIRO, July 18.—Richardson, the notorious guerrilla, is still cutting up his tricks in the neighborhood of Rising Sun and Hickory Wythe.

He has now a Brig. General's commission, Col. Ed Hatch has whipped out Col. Jesse Forrest from Jackson, Tennessee.

Pemberton, with his paroled prisoners, had crossed the Big Black and was going into a paroled camp.

All is still quiet at Helena, no fighting having occurred since the fourth. Price, with about 15,000 men, is said to be hovering near that place, but as yet had no further demonstrations.

WASHINGTON July 19.—The Navy Department has received a communication from Rear Admiral Porter, dated the 19th inst., in which he states that having received information from various sources on the 21st ult., that the rebel General Price was moving from Arkansas towards the Mississippi, he made the proper disposition to meet the rebels at such points as he knew to be assailable, sending a force to Helena, consisting of Bragg, Hastings and Taylor.

The object of the expedition was to prevent the rebels from their design of moving on some point on the river cutting off our transports and relieving Vicksburg.

They attacked the outposts of our troops on the 4th with their whole force, and as the works were slight, they succeeded in getting possession of a small fort of 4 guns. The troops behaved nobly in the engagement.

Company "G," 6th Regiment of Texas Infantry.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., June 16, 1863.

Editor of State Gazette.—Please publish the following list of enlisted men of Company "G," 6th Regiment of Texas Infantry, with the memoranda therewith, for the information of their parents and friends. The list may not include all the men of the Company, as I have nothing but memory to guide me in preparing it, but if any be omitted, they are at present with the command at War Trace, Tenn. None have died other than those mentioned below. The remarks set opposite the names, are derived either from my own knowledge, or from information from men who had opportunity of knowing what I have stated. The Company has been consolidated with Companies from the 10th and 15th Texas Regiments. The 6th, 10th and 15th Texas, now form one Regiment, commanded by Roger Q. Mills. Capt. Fisher is the only Company officer, from the old organization, left with the Company. The others are attached to other Companies or on other duty. The Company is in Mills' Regiment, Churchill's Brigade, Cleburn's Division, Hardee's Corps, Gen. Bragg's Army. The boys are now well clothed, well fed, well armed and in good spirits.

D. Amidon, in Arkansas, absent from Company at the time of the capture. *Wm. Alexander, H. M. Alford, in Hospital at Petersburg, Va., recovering. James Brown, in Hospital at Chattanooga, with Erysipelas, recovering. *James Baldwin, *John Burleson, *Cabo Burleson, *Robert Condel, Joseph Costa, escaped from Arkansas Post. Richard Crosthwaite, slightly wounded in thigh at the Post, in St. Louis on crutches when last heard from, his wound nearly well. *James Dukes, *E. DeHoritz, *Wm. Duason, *Nathan Gatlin, *Lyman Glascock, *Doc. Giles, *Geo. Holman, Edward B. Hill, in Hospital at White Sulphur Springs, Va., his foot was crushed accidentally on car, will probably be discharged when able to walk. *Abel W. Hill, *James W. N. Hamilton, *Wm. Jourdan, *Geo. Jourdan, *Albert J. Jernegan, *Samuel Jenkins, *Jacob Kelley, John Klein, died on Hospital Boat, before reaching St. Louis, where he was buried. Is unknown, had been sick a long time previous to his capture. *D. W. Lovell, Ransom Lowery, killed in battle at Arkansas Post. *Albert Lowery, *Charley Labinski, Emory Millett, sick in Hospital at Richmond, *Hos. B. Mellenger, *Morgan Meeks, Robert Meeks, sick in Hospital at Chattanooga, not dangerous. *Samuel Morris, *Louis Maltzki, *Wm. Oldham, *Wm. Olliphant, *Ben. Piper, *Robert Patterson, *J. W. Peel, *S. Peck, *James Ralston, *H. C. Roundtree, Wm. Rutledge, remained at Camp Butler to nurse sick, have not heard whether he is discharged. *Benoni Robertson, *Wm. J. Sneed, Jeff. Sever, with command, unfit for duty from Hernando, drives a team. *Frank Shams, *Geo. W. Staley, John Sween, died on boat near St. Louis, was buried on the first Island below the city. *A. B. Stephenson, *T. T. Stephenson, *— Smith, C. D. Terrill, sick in Texas Hospital at Richmond, not dangerous. Wm. Tinnin, sick in Hospital at Chattanooga. *J. T. Tucker, *J. M. V. Turner, *J. M. Turner, *Marion Teague, *James Taylor, *Jephtha Wilson, David M. Wilson, went to Lynchburg, Va., after exchanged, and thence on sick furlough to Texas. *James Walker, *B. F. Wilks, *Sam. Williams, *John S. Dougherty.

Took oath of allegiance to the U. S.—*With command in good health.—*With command, health not good.—*Died at Arkansas Post.—*Died at Camp Butler.—*On sick furlough.—*Missing from battle at Arkansas Post.

Yours truly, S. G. SNEED, 2d Lieut. Co. "G," 6th Texas Infantry.

Obituary.

DIED, at her husband's residence, near this city, on the evening of the 18th July, Mrs. LAURA E. wife of Andrew M. Robinson, aged 30 years.

The subject of this notice leaves an affectionate husband and one dear little daughter, many friends and relatives to deplore her loss. As we have reason to trust and believe that she now lives in peace with her God—in Paradise a living flower—we hope her bereaved family will not longer grieve, but try to live so as to be able to rejoice her happy company again in a land where sickness and death are known no more. A FRIEND.

The Little Rock (Ark.) papers will please copy.

HD. QR. 28TH BRIGADE, TEXAS STATE TROOPS, August 4th, 1863.

General Orders No.—

(EXTRACT)

Volunteers and drafted men of Travis county will assemble in Austin on Monday the 10th inst., and organize themselves into companies of Cavalry or Infantry, of not less than 65 men to the company by the election of one Captain, one first and two second Lieutenants. Those going as cavalry will furnish their own horses, and good rifle or double-barrelled shot-gun for each man.

By order of Brig. Gen. N. G. SHELLEY, Commanding 28th Brigade, T. S. T.

W. H. D. CLARRINGTON, Acting Adj't.

aug6twlt

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A large iron safe. Address. GEORGE J. DURHAM, State Collector, Austin. aug6twlt

ADJ. AND INSPECTOR GEN'L'S OFFICE, Austin, August 5th, 1863.

General Orders No. 34.

The following order is published for the information and government of all concerned:

As the period has arrived for the transfer, to the Confederate Commander, of the State Troops recently called out by the Governor, no application for detail or exemption from that service will hereafter be acted on by this Department.

From this date all applications for detail or exemption, by C. S. Officers or Agents, will be made to the Major General Commanding, through Maj. E. W. Cave, Vol. A. D. in charge of Bureau of State Troops, Head Quarters, Houston.

By order of Governor F. R. LUBBOCK, J. Y. DASHIELL, Adj't & Inspector General.

aug6tw2t

HEAD-QUARTERS CONSCRIPT SERVICE, Austin, August 4, 1863.

Special Order No. 207.

I Lieut. McDowell R. Venable, having reported at these Head Quarters, in pursuance of Special Order No. 189, from Head-Quarters District Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, dated Houston, July 14, 1863, is hereby assigned to duty as detailing officer for conscripts.

C. S. Agents, Contractors and others, authorized to employ Conscripts, will apply to him for the necessary detail.

By order of JOHN S. FORD, Colonel and Commandant Conscripts.

J. HENRY TRASK, Lt. and Adj't. aug6tw2t

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A young likely negro woman—a cook and house servant. Apply at this office. aug6tw2t

Gabriel Flour Mills.

Situated on the north San Gabriel in Williamson county. A. T. NORTON, Proprietor.

Having purchased the above mills from Samuel Mather Esq., and thoroughly repaired the same, I am prepared to grind wheat and corn in any quantities. I am determined to accommodate those who patronize me and will run day and night when the pressure of business shall require it. The reputation of these mills for making good flour is well known.

TOLL—One sixth of the wheat or corn. Wheat wanted.

THE WOOL CARDING MACHINE.

Attached to my mill is in excellent order and is making beautiful rolls.

The wool must be free of burrs and well washed and ten pounds of clean grease or lard furnished to every one hundred lbs. of wool.

Positively no merino wool received, as the cards cannot card it. TERMS—Sixty two and a half cents per lb or one-fourth of the wool. Those preferring it can pay for their carding in specie at 12 1/2 cents per lb—the peace price.

Rolls always on hand. Respectfully, A. T. NORTON, Proprietor.

Gabriel Mills, July 28th, 1863.

Notice to the Public.

The Public TANNERY near this place under my direction is now almost completed, and will have capacity to turn out 5,000 sides of Leather every two months. In order to put this establishment, of such importance to the soldiers in the field, into successful operation, it is necessary to secure the services of at least 75 or 80 first class Tanners and Curriers entirely familiar with their business. I therefore invite public attention to this important subject, and request all who are not in the army and exempt under the law, who are competent, sober and industrious, to offer their services to me with proper evidence of their capacity. And I call upon all soldiers in the ranks, who have experience in this line and who desire to do good service, to apply to me, and I will make application to the Major General Commanding the District to detail them accordingly. In all cases the most liberal wages will be paid to soldiers and citizens, and rations issued.

T. A. WASHINGTON, Major & Q. M. C. S.

San Antonio, July 17, 1863. [July 25-tw1m]

THE NEW TEXAS SPELLING BOOK, embracing all the spelling lessons of Webster's Elementary, together with Scriptural Proverbs, etc.—will be published August 1st, 1863. Price, \$2 per copy; \$21 per dozen; \$150 per hundred.—Sent by mail, post paid, at those rates. Orders filled in rotation as received.

THE NEW TEXAS PRIMARY READER is now ready, and will be sent by mail, post paid, at \$1 50 per copy; \$16 per dozen; \$130 per hundred.

Address, with the money, E. H. CUSHING, Houston, July 8, 1863.—[July 11-w&twim. Pub.]

The Tri-Weekly Gazette.

Published on Tuesdays, Thursdays & Saturdays
BY D. RICHARDSON.

TERMS.—Subscription, \$10 per annum, payable in advance. No subscriptions received from the country for less than three months.
Advertising 50 cents per line for each insertion, and no advertisement inserted for less than \$2. All transient advertising must be paid in advance. Announcements of candidates, \$10 per month.
Advertisements must be sent in not later than 3 p. m. on the day before publication to insure insertion.

We invite attention to the advertisement of Gabriel Mills, by which it will be seen they have changed hands, and are now the property of A. T. Norton, Esq. A typographical error appeared in a former advertisement of these mills, in which the price for carding was put 1 1/2 c in specie instead of 12 1/2 c. From Mr. Norton's business capacity and experience in machinery, added to his untiring industry and perseverance, we feel assured he will command a liberal and extensive patronage at Gabriel Mills.

The letter which we publish in today's paper from Colorado county, asks some very pertinent questions, which we regret we are unable to answer satisfactorily. The facts set forth admit of no question whatever, but the reasons therefor are beyond our reach. The Houston Telegraph, which is in the confidence of the military authorities, professes to have discovered the real source of all those evils complained of, and vauntingly says: "Our article has produced the following expose," &c. After venting considerable abuse upon Government agents, it winds up, with an apparently satisfied air, that it has discovered a clue to all this swindling that has been going on, while those nefarious cotton orders were issued, which it so manfully upheld and sustained, and the public are given to understand steps have been taken to bring the guilty parties to justice, as a flaming order has been issued from head-quarters calling for information on the subject. This may satisfy the Telegraph and some of its readers, but the public generally are not so easily gulled. What has become of all the cotton, if only 73 bales have arrived at the Rio Grande? is the question. The public ask this, and they have a right to know it. What has become of all the cotton that has been met on wagons going to Brownsville, for months past, marked C S diamond H, and where have the yankees been getting their supplies of cotton from? Is it not manifestly the duty of the Commanding General to appoint a committee of investigation to proceed at once to Brownsville and Matamoros, and there sift the matter to the bottom? Nobody entertains any doubt that the cotton reached the Rio Grande, but what became of it there? The Brownsville Flag of the 24th, which we received yesterday, says: "Gen. Bee, under orders from Gen. Smith, proposed to the holders of cotton at this point either to buy, borrow, or impress their cotton. The holders met, consulted and decided to decline selling or lending, thus forcing the government to the necessity of impressment. General Bee declares his intention to obey the order directing him to impress cotton."

It was ascertained in the month of June that the cotton crop on hand in this State was 300,000 bales, and the incoming crop would reach about 300,000 bales more, while all the exports of cotton by the Gulf and Rio Grande had not exceeded annually 50,000 bales since the war commenced. How then can there be a military necessity for pressing cotton, when there is more for sale in our State than the Confederate States can export at the present rate in twelve years, with the control of all the public and private wagons that can be pressed into the service?

While we are ready and willing to sustain the government in every legitimate means it may adopt for the prosecution of the war, we are compelled to protest against these high-handed measures, for which there is not even the hackneyed plea of "military necessity." We understand that most of the cotton now on the Rio Grande belongs to speculators, who cannot realize first cost and freight on it, and many of the consignees refuse to receive and pay freight on their cotton, preferring to let the government have it

and pay the charges; hence this very measure may be again a benefit to speculators and government agents, while it will rob the planter of the only means he has to supply his family with the necessities of life, as we are coolly told by the Telegraph there can be no distinction made between the poor and the rich man's cotton, any more than there can be between the poor man's well and the rich man's cistern when a building is on fire. The comparison, certainly, is most striking, and very fairly illustrates what a "military necessity" means.

We learn from a passenger who has just arrived from San Antonio, that the merchants of Brownsville have held a meeting and resolved that in the event of any cotton belonging to them being pressed, they would follow it and claim it on Mexican or other foreign soil, and the English consul has refused to sign clearances for any impressed cotton. While he sympathizes with our Government, he says he believes the impressment of cotton to be contrary to law, and his own Government have established a precedent never to aid or abet in carrying out an illegal act.

We understand Gov. Lubbock, accompanied by Judge Oldham, will leave this morning for Marshall, on official business connected with the defenses of the State, and be absent about three weeks.

A subscription for the relief of the heroes of Vicksburg has been started in Houston, and already a sufficient amount has been raised to relieve the immediate wants of 90 soldiers, giving to each \$35. This is a most praiseworthy undertaking, and should not be confined to Houston alone, as there is no place in our State where a deep sympathy has not been felt for these suffering martyrs in our common cause.

COLORADO COUNTY, July 29th, 1863.

Editor State Gazette.

DEAR SIR.—In your late Gazette, I read with much interest and pleasure, your very sensible remarks on Confederation, and I am truly glad to see, that there is one editor in the State of Texas, who dares to speak his mind in these times of military domination.

Our editors generally, have become such perfect lack apitiles and loud-entrers to the military powers, that they are afraid to touch upon any public malfeasance, lest they might unconsciously offend these great Deities—and the public are not only kept ignorant on these points, but are purposely blinded, as a Military Necessity.

Now Mr. Editor, I am a plain countryman, and very little out in the public, and only now and then hear a talk or two, without hearing any explanations given to them; you would therefore confer a particular favor, on myself and the public generally, if you would now and then explain the true cause of these public talks, and put us right if we are wrong.

(Talk first.) There have some hundreds of conscript wagons passed through the town of Columbus to Brownsville, loaded at Columbus and Alton, all ostensibly with Government cotton. (Talk second.) There are at present two thousand five hundred detailed Conscripts with these wagons, (how many more are to be detailed, remains to be seen) all who have been hauling Government cotton to Brownsville, for the last eighteen months, and every wagoner you meet on the road, if you ask him to whom the cotton belongs, his answer is invariably, "I am a Conscript hauling Government cotton." Query? What has become of all that Government cotton? The editor in the last Brownsville flag states positively, that only 73 bales of Government cotton have as yet landed at Brownsville.

(Talk third.) Such facts have impressed the public mind strongly, that the military authorities of Texas, are, in some way or other, copartners with these cotton speculators or so called Government agents or contractors, in robbing the Government and the public, and that the cotton that these detailed Conscripts have been hauling so long, has been this Copartnership cotton.

(Talk fourth.) With regard to these detailed Conscripts. It is said, they are the most worthless and mean class of the community, who will submit to any degradation, rather than lend a hand to fight the battles of our bleeding country—too lazy to make a bushel of corn, or make themselves useful in any way to the country, and only fit for bullets, consequently, they purchase an old wagon, and three or four yokes of lean oxen, and then get themselves detailed to haul Government cotton—load up with five or six bales, and drive out to the big prairies, and there they lie down and loiter for months, purposely, to keep out of the army. Now the military authorities, finding such persons very pliable subjects to deal with, have reduced their charges for hauling to a price that will not pay for wear and tear upon their wagons and oxen. The cotton agents or so called Government agents, or copartnerships, however, by these means, get all their cotton hauled to Brownsville, for about \$35 a bale, Confederate money, while the honest merchants and traders, who have labored industriously, to get a few bales to send to market, to purchase necessities, to supply the wants of the community, have to pay at the rates of \$450 a bale Confederate money—and the reason is this. The military authorities have detailed so many wagoners and wagons, that very few are left for general hauling, and the merchants have either to pay these few whatever price they ask, or quit business, close up their stores, and let their cotton rot.

(Talk fifth.) That the military authorities after

waiting eighteen months, expecting that this large regiment of detailed conscripts, would have all the Government cotton safely landed at Brownsville, found only seventy-three bales, and despairing of ever getting any more, they concluded to fall upon private property, and (as a "Military Necessity" of course,) to impress all the cotton that our merchants and citizens had with great trouble and expense got conveyed to Brownsville, to purchase and bring us back our necessary supplies.

(Talk sixth.) That the public are at a loss to conjecture what has become of all the real Government cotton that was brought and paid for 12 to 18 months ago, if it is still all lying at the different plantations, rotting on the damp ground in the open air or blown to the four winds of heaven. Likewise, to whom did all that cotton belong, that they have had these 2,500 Conscripts hauling for such a length of time, when they ought to have been in the army.

The greater portion of the Government cotton was bought at 7 to 10 cents per lb., the military price for hauling to Brownsville is 7 cents per lb., making the price delivered there, from 14 to 17 cents per lb., in Confederate money. Now the cotton they are impressing, cost here 50 cents per lb., the carriage has cost the parties from 75 to 90 cents per lb., making the cost at Brownsville 150 to 140 cents per lb., thus making Government pay ten times the price that its own cotton would have cost to have had it delivered there. Besides, if they had had it all there only two months past, it would have netted 35 cents per lb., in gold or 210 in Confederate money—which would have been much better than allowing it all to rot at the plantations, and now to have to go riding on the top of their military authority and impress the cotton of the merchants and private citizens upon which they were depending to get their present supplies.

(Query.) What would you call such acts in private life? A Military Necessity—A Military Mismanagement or a Military Robbery?

When are the people of Texas to have their free trade undisturbed with the only port that the enemy have left open to them? Brownsville is at present, by the beautiful commercial systems of our Government authorities, more completely shut up against the public than any other port in the Confederacy, except to a certain class of copartnership speculators.

Now, Mr. editor, I wish you would put the talking public right with regard to these talks and queries.

I am respectfully,

A. LISTENER.

Frontier Correspondence.

CAMP BERNAP, July 27th, 1863.

MR. EDITOR.—On the afternoon of the 25th, four men from this camp, while hunting stray mules, about two miles distant, came across two Indians, well mounted and driving four head of horses, stolen that morning and the evening previous, from citizens residing hereabouts. The boys immediately gave chase, and after pursuing them two miles, one of the boys who had emptied his revolver at them, and another, who was riding a mule, returned to camp to give the alarm, while the other two followed on. After chasing them about three miles further and finding that the Indians could outrun them, these last two, reluctantly, gave up the race. In the meantime, the runners had got into camp, where fortunately a party was already saddled up, ready to start on a scout, when they all immediately rolled out, with all others that could get off, and after a spirited run of 15 miles (the rangers having divided into separate parties) they overtook and killed the Indians—several of the boys narrowly escaping their arrows. The whole affair was a lucky accident, at the best, for had the Indians left their horses after the first chase, they could easily have escaped, and the finding them the second time was a mere streak of luck against them.

The weather was unusually warm, and two of the savages' horses have since died from the effects of the chase, while others are materially injured.

The Indians spoke and understood English; were well dressed (one wearing a Federal infantry sergeant's jacket) and decked in all the finery. They were evidently of the aristocracy of the nation.

Scouts leave here to day and to morrow for Comanche and Lampasas counties, to be absent 20 days each.

RIFLE.

At the Ascot races, in England, which are second only in importance to the great Derby Races at Epsom, we learn that our countryman, Mr. Ten Broeck had several horses engaged in the different races, but was unsuccessful. We are not informed who was the winner of the Ascot cup, which is the chief prize contended for.

First Lieut. Geo. R. Dashfield has been promoted Captain of Abat's Light Battery, vice Abat, deceased.

\$30 Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from Company "A," mounted Regiment of Texas State Troops, at Camp Davis, Texas, on the night of the 27th July, 1863, Samuel Doss, aged 17 years, about 5 feet 7 inches high, grey eyes, light hair, swarthy complexion, down cast appearance. His place of residence is in Gillespie county, Texas. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension.

JAS. M. HUNTER,

Capt., Co. "A," Mounted Reg. T. S. Troops.

August 8-tw&1t-6

\$30 Reward.

DESERTED from conscription, in Blanco county, about July 2, 1863, James Lackey, aged 28 years, 6 feet 8 inches high, blue eyes, dark hair, a native of Missouri; also M. H. Davidson, aged 38 years, 5 feet 6 inches high, black eyes, dark hair, dark complexion, a native of Georgia, deserted on or about July 20, 1863.

WM. HAMILTON,

August 8-tw-2t

Enrolling Officer, Blanco Co.

Election Returns.

The Telegraph gives partial returns, in addition to those previously published in our last, embracing the counties of Walker, Madison, Gillespie, Harris, Hardin, Montgomery, Trinity, Polk, Washington, Leon, Travis, Houston, Colorado, Gonzales and Lavaca, making Murrah's majority in the counties, 1572. If however, the reported vote of Travis county, in the Telegraph, is any criterion of their correctness, the figures in favor of Murrah will be considerably diminished. For instance, Murrah is given a majority of 94, when, in Chambers has a majority of 44, making a difference of 148 votes in favor of Chambers in Travis county alone.

We have received partial returns from Comanche, Hays, Blanco, Lampasas, Williamson, McLennan, Bell, Limestone and Bexar, which reduces the reported majority of Murrah to about 1200.

For Lieut. Governor, Darden's majority, as made up in full, as far as received, is over 1000.

We will publish the returns of the counties tabular form as soon as we receive anything complete returns.

Died.

Of diphtheria, on the 25th ultimo, after an illness of two days, MILDRED, daughter of S. G. and E. Kingsbury, aged ten years, three months and ten days, mourned and lamented by all who knew her.

MILLO, dear, we miss thee,
There is a vacant chair,
In that lone and sorrowing household,
O, how they miss thee there.

OFFICE A. C. S.

Austin, Texas, August 4, 1863.

The attention of the Farmers and Millers in the District of the Purchasing Department, is called to the following extracts of General Orders, relative to the collection of the tax, and the receipt of a part of it as is immediately needed by the Government:

RICHMOND, VA., June 13, 1863.

To relieve the farmers from the risk and inconvenience of storing the Government portion, as well as to obtain immediate supplies for the use of the army, the Department authorizes and requests farmers residing near points where Quartermasters are now stationed, to deliver the Government tax or any part of it, to that Quartermaster.

Under the law, farmers are required to deliver their tenth at Depots, not more than eight miles from the place of production. If they deliver on this request, the Government will pay for the transportation in excess of eight miles. The Quartermaster receiving the produce under this rule, will give receipt to the producer as evidence that much of his tax is paid.

LARKIN SMITH,

Asst. Qr. Master, in Charge.

Id. Qr. Master of Texas, New Mexico & Arizona.

Major N. B. Pearce, U. S. and Chief of Purchasing Bureau of Subsistence in this State, and the other agents under him, will, in addition to their present duties, perform the duties of Quartermasters, the collection of the tax in kind.

By command, M. J. GEN. J. B. MAGRUDER.

E. B. PENNINGTON, Major, U. S.

The farmers in this district are earnestly requested to turn over to the nearest flour mill in their neighborhood (where the owner is present or responsible agent in charge) the amount of wheat due the Government under the tax law. The miller's receipt—a duplicate of which the farmer will retain—will be sufficient evidence at this time that so much of the tax is paid. When it is necessary, millers are authorized to rent storage at or near the place for the use of the Government.

(FORM OF RECEIPT.)

Received of Mr. county, ... bushels of wheat, (60 lbs to the bushel), subject to the order of Capt. G. H. Leigh, A. C. S. & A. A. Q. M., payment of so much of the tax in kind.

The following counties compose the district under my charge:—Leon, Robertson, Madison, Brazos, Butler, Washington, Fayette, Bexar, Travis, Williamson, Bell, Milam, Burnett, Lampasas, Coryell, Hamilton and Comanche. Messrs. Wm. Armstrong, W. A. Keller and J. H. Duff are authorized agents to receipt for and chase supplies of any kind. The appointment of any other agent will be attested by the Com. Clerk of Travis, or in the county in which the pointment is made.

G. H. LEIGH,

Capt., A. C. S. & A. A. Q. M. charge of District.

FOR SALE.—A large working Horse—apply to

Aug 8-tw-2t S. B. BRUSH

Attention!

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, TRANS-MISSISSIPPI, Houston July 31st, 1863.

I will purchase immediately, for the public service, a large quantity of entrenching tools, such as shovels, spades, mattocks, picks and axes.

I call upon all persons in the State who have any on hand, and all others who can give me information where they may be obtained, to communicate full information without loss of time, addressed either to myself, at San Antonio, Capt. Thorton Walker at Houston.

I will purchase at any point in the State any quantities, from the smallest to the largest.

G. SCHILLING,

The San Antonio Herald, Dallas Herald, Marshall Republican, Galveston News, Houston Democrat publish for 2 weeks and bills for advertising in duplicate blank, Not received, and the money will be remitted.

Aug 8-tw-2w